FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

16 APRIL 1986

Shooting of U.S. Embassy Employee in Khartoum

SUNA reports the shooting in Khartoum of a U.S. Embassy employee by unknown assailants. In a later report, SUNA said the "telecommunications officer" was evacuated to Saudi Arabia. Beirut Voice of Lebanon reports an organization called the "Martyrs of Islam" has claimed responsibility for the "assassination." In a related report on the shooting, SUNA stated that "observers" view the incident as "the first reaction to the U.S. aggression against Libya." Security authorities have imposed stringent security measures around the embassy, SUNA noted.

Libya

As for Libyan claims of further U.S. air raids, which were denied by the United States, TANJUG maintained that U.S. planes attacked the Janzur area west of Tripoli during the night of 15-16 April, adding that bombs fell near a naval academy in the area. Tripoli television claimed earlier that U.S. aircraft continued to bomb "civilian and residential quarters" of Tripoli during the evening of 15 April, asserting that Libyan air defenses downed four U.S. aircraft. The television carried pictures allegedly showing the wreckage of a downed U.S. plane. Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio urged citizens to "hunt down" and "capture" the pilots of downed U.S. aircraft, and the radio also emphasized that Libya will not apply the conventions of war to U.S. pilots, who are committing acts of "international terrorism." Another commentary by the radio stated that "everything American is a legitimate target," exhorting Arabs to kill Americans and "kill them only after you kill their children in front of their own eyes."

Commenting on the results of the U.S. raids in an interview with Voice of Lebanon radio, Information Secretary Muhammad al-Fayturi said "dozens" of people were killed in Tripoli and "hundreds" were injured, adding that the raid on Banghazi also caused loss of life. He confirmed that Colonel Mu'ammar Al-Qadhdhafi's sons were injured, noting that al-Qadhdhafi is "still around" and that the Libyan leader received the Soviet ambassador 15 April. raid on his barracks. In his meeting with the Soviet ambassador, Al-Qadhdhafi gave his visitor "an important message" for Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, according to JANA.

In other diplomatic developments, the Arab League secretary general called for an emergency meeting of Arab foreign ministers to discuss the U.S. raid, Kuwait radio reported. The Libyan Foreign Liaison Bureau earlier told Arab ambassadors of the need for an emergency meeting of both Arab defense and foreign ministers, urging the other Arab states to break economic and political relations with the United States, according to JANA. Nevertheless, a belgian official cited by Paris radio disclosed that Libya has asked the Belgian ambassador to transmit a "ceasefire request" to the United States.

Sudan "condemned" the U.S. attack according to SUNA, while Omdurman radio carried a Foreign Ministry statement urging "sister and friendly" countries to "rally behind" Libya with "all resources" to repel the U.S. aggression. In a related development, AFP said approximately 300 demonstrators converged on the U.S. embassy in Khartoum in response to the U.S. raids. In a cable carried by Rabat radio, Morocco's King Hassan II expressed "amazement" at the attack and extended "sincere condolences" to Libya, asserting that actions in which innocent victims are targets should be "condemned." An unattributed Algiers radio commentary asserted that this "blatant aggression" is "undoubtedly dangerous" because it is based upon the logic of force and of a return to the "law of the jungle." The speaker of the Jordanian parliament condemned the U.S. raids, asserting they threaten peace in the Mediterranean area Amman television reported.

Further reaction emanated from "public circles" in Tunisia, according to KUNA, which added that "stringent security measures" have been imposed around the U.S. embassy in Tunis. WAKH noted Bahrain's denunciation and condemnation, adding that it "jeopardizes" the Arab nation's supreme interests. Baghdad Voice of PLO radio cited a PLO statement on the raids asserting the U.S. threats are a "grave aggression" against the Arab nation. The Lebanese prime minister expressed strong resentment over the raid in remarks carried by Beirut radio, declaring the "aggression" expresses the "mentality of a haughty and arrogant person."

The Arab League Secretary general condemned the U.S. "terrorist action" and termed it an "error with bad consequences," according to KUNA, while a majority of OPEC ministers "condemned" the U.S. attack during a ministerial conference in Geneva, OPECNA reported. The OAU also "condemned" the U.S. raid, asserting it showed the U.S.' "arrogance and disregard for international law," AFP reported. The emergency ministerial meeting of the Nonaligned Movement Coordinating Bureau issued a communique "strongly" denouncing the U.S. action and expressing "deep shock and profound indignation," according to Delhi radio.

On the other hand, the Chadian foreign minister, in an interview carried by Ndjamena radio, said the U.S. raids are a "consequence" of Libyan terrorism and Al-Qadhdhafi's "irresponsible" behavior. A related radio commentary insisted that Al-Qadhdhafi is the "real threat" to world stability, adding the U.S. "understood this fact," and "sought and found the appropriate solution."

As for Iraq's stand, Baghdad radio and Voice of the Masses radio have not been observed to report or comment on the U.S. air strikes against Libya.

Tripartite Talks in Iran

The Iranian, Libyan, and Syrian foreign ministers held a 4th round of tripartite talks in Tehran 14-15 April, and discussed "joint problems," according to a communique issued on the meeting carried by Tehran radio. The communique noted the three countries' condemnation of the U.S. air raid on Libya and noted their view that they are "entitled to use all measures" to "face and confront" the U.S. attack. The communique also called on Arab, Islamic, and "peace-loving" countries to sever political and economic ties with the United States, and expressed "revulsion" against links between certain Islamic countries and the United States. The foreign ministers denounced Iraq for launching the war with Iran.

The foreign ministers also held meetings with the Iranian president, who proclaimed Iran's readiness to take "any action" in response to the U.S. raids and warned that the "criminal" U.S. actions will be repeated unless the United States is "punished," according to Tehran radio and television.

Iran-Iraq War

Iran Killed or wounded over 100 Iraqis in artillery duels in the western fronts 14 April, IRNA reported citing a communique. A military report cited by IRNA announced that Iran launched an attack late 14 April around the Salt Lake in the Al-Faw region, asserting that Iran is in full control of the area.

On the Iraqi side, a communique cited by Voice of the masses radio stated that Iraq liberated areas in the Al-Tib region extending along a more than 18 km front. The commander of the Iraqi forces in the area affirmed Iraq's "absolute control" over the area, according to INA. An earlier communique cited by Voice of the Masses radio said Iraq took control of a peak further north in the Sumar region, allowing Iraq to secure a "command" position on the Sumar Basin.

Syria-USSR

Defense Minister General Mustafa Talas received a visiting Soviet delegation for talks on ways to improve bilateral friendship and cooperation, SANA reported.

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Government Statement Condemns U.S. Attack on Libya
LD151830 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari
1530 GMT 15 Apr 86

["Statement" by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, issued 15 April]

[Text] All people of the world today heard with shock and indignation the criminal actions of the American militarists against the independent and nonaligned Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. U.S. aircraft, which took off from U.S. military bases in Britain and aircraft carriers of the U.S. naval forces in the Mediterranean, bombed residential areas in Tripoli and Banghazi; as a result, dozens of innocent people were killed and great destruction was inflicted. The residence of Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi was also hit and members of his family were injured.

It is worth mentioning that U.S. President Reagan, in ordering these bandit-like actions, affirmed hypocritically that the armed actions against Libya by the United States were taken in so-called self-defense against so-called terrorist actions by Libya. In this way, the new attacks by Reagan threaten this country because of so-called necessity.

The shameless and adventurist actions of the U.S. militarists, taken on the direct orders of the U.S. President, are nothing but enmity by the United States against the nations of the world, primarily the world of Islam to which Libya belongs.

In these conditions, the DRA Government invites all Islamic states to form a common front aimed at taking immediate measures through the UN Organization, as well as outside the UN framework, through the Islamic Conference and other regional organizations of the Afro-Asian countries, to put an end to the U.S. aggression against the fraternal Libyan people. The DRA invites them to take mutual measures towards repulsing the aggressive attacks of the United States, and to impose a political and economic boycott on that country.

The policy of state terrorism pursued by the United States, and its new reflection in the savage attack of U.S. aircraft against Libya, has again proved that the United States resorts to all means to hinder the efforts of the peace-loving countries, headed by the Soviet Union, aimed at easing tension and general disarmament. Operations similar to those of the United States can only divert the attention of the world public from the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union for the elimination of nucler weapons and the total cessation off all nuclear explosions. It is absolutely for this purpose that the military operations of the United States, which are in brazen and blatant violation of international regualtions and the national sovereignty and independence of Libya, have endangered international peace and security, not only in the Mediterranean, but throughout the world.

These unwise and arbitrary operations of the U.S. Administration in fact expose the fanning of regional conflicts and all demagogic fabrications of the boss of the Washington administration concerning the United States so-called efforts toward eliminating regional disputes. They must be serverely condemned by all of mankind.

Who gave the United States this right to disrupt the peaceful life of the people of Libya; under false pretences, to so-called maintain the security of the United States; and to unleash destruction and bloodshed in the territory of this country?

The revolutionary people of Afghanistan and the DRA Government invite all peaceful people and countries of the world to express all-round assistance and solidarity with fraternal Libya in its tense moment against the direct aggression of the United States. The DRA resolutely and [word indistinct] states: Hands off Libya!

The U.S. aggression against the people of Libya should be severely condemned and should be stopped! The people of Afghanistan express solidarity with fraternal Libya in this hard moment and states complete solidarity with the courageous struggle of the people of this country who are defending their freedom and independence against the intrigues of international imperialism.

Further Reaction to U.S. Action Against Libya

Gandhi Issues Statement

BK160912 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0832 GMT 16 Apr 86

["Full Text of Statement of the Prime Minister of India Shri Rajiv Gandhi on Recent Bombings in Libya, dated 15 April 1986" — ISI headline]

[Text] India and the entire Nonaligned Movement are profoundly shocked and strongly deplore the U.S. bombings of some cities of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. These acts are sought to be justified as retaliation for terrorist acts allegedly committed by Libya. The Nonaligned Movement has strongly condemned all forms of terrorism whether committed by individual or organised by states. In these particular cases, Libya has declared that it had no relationship with the claims made by the United States of America linking to the recent terrorist acts and has declared itself as against all terrorist operations like the hijacking of airplanes and the murder of innocents. In view of this, the U.S. attakcs on the capital of Libya including the presidential palace in Iripoli are all the more unjustifiable and deserve condemnation on the part of all members of the Nonaligned Movement. As chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, I earnestly call upon the United States and all others to exercise the utmost restraint and not to do anything to further aggravate the already tense situation in the region. The Non Aligned Movement extends its firm support and solidarity to Libya in this critical hour.

Bhagat Issues Statement

BK160913 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0836 GMT 16 Apr 86

["Full Text of External Affairs Minister's Statement in Parliament, Lok Sabha, on Recent Bombing of Tripoli and Banghazi by U.S. Aircraft, Dated 15 April 1986" — ISI headline]]

[Text] The Government of India is deeply shocked at the recent bombing of Tripoli and Banghazi by U.S. aircraft. This action which we condemn unequivocally is in total disregard of international [as received] and constitutes nothing less than a clear act of aggression against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Libya. Moreover, it places regional security and international peace in grave jeopardy.

Our ambassador in Tripoli who has been contacted has informed us that the air strike in Tripoli took place at 2.00 a.m. Libyan time. Three other centres had been attacked simultaneously by U.S. strike aircraft, namely Banghazi (Being) and Sidi Bilal. In Tripoli the palace had been attacked together with the old U.S. Meetings Airbase nearby.

Some other places had also been bombed and the casualties are said to include some foreigners. A member of the family of President Al-Qadhdhafi had also been wounded in the attack on the palace.

So far as has been ascertained there have been no casualties among the Indian resident community and all the embassy personnel are safe. The city of Tripoli is calm and people are going about their business as usual.

According to naval headquarters, the composition of the U.S. naval task force involved in the operations against Libya consisted of the aircraft carriers which are understood to be the *Coral Sea* and the *Saratoga* and sixteen warships along with a couple of nuclear submarines. Eighteen FB-111 bomber strike aircraft have been used originating from the U.S. baes in the United Kingdom together with aircraft from the naval task force. They had to take the sea route to reach Libya since France and Spain had not agreed to give overflight facilities. The entire bombing operation lasted for fifteen minutes. The Libyans have claimed to have brought down three U.S. aircraft. The U.S. Administration has only acknowledged that one aircraft is still missing.

It may be recalled that the government had over the last three months repeatedly urged that precipitate action should be avoided and that problems in the area should be resolved through dialogue and not through pressure. It is most deplorable that these appeals have been ignored and the government finds it reprehensible that a permanent member of the Security Council, having a primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, has taken the law into its own hands and resorted to measures contrary to all norms of intrnational conduct and the principles of the UN Charter. As pointed out in the statement issued by the government last evening, it is imperative that tension should not be allowed to build any further and immediate steps taken to defuse the situation in the interests of world peace. All concerned should refrain from resorting to any action contrary to the norms of international conduct and the principles of the UN Charter.

62 MP's Protest at U.S. Embassy

BK151601 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Sixty-two members of Parliament belonging to different political parties have called upon the United States to immediately call off aggression against Libya. In a joint letter addressed to the U.S. ambassador, they condemned the American action and said rights of the Libyan republic should be fully respected as an independent and sovereign country. MP's belonging to the Congress-I, CPI, CPI-M, Janata, Asom Gana Parishad, Bharatiya Janata Party, Akali Dal, Telugu Desam, and Sikkim Sangram Parishad demonstrated before the U.S. Embassy in New Delhi today and handed over the letter to the embassy officials.

Commentator on U.S. Reasons

BK151204 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1545 GMT 15 Apr 86

["Spotlight" program talk on American air raids on Libya by K.D. Joglekar]

[Text] Though tension between the United States and Libya had been building up for quite some time, people were hoping against

hope that Washington would not take the extreme step of a military action against Libya. India, as the leader of the nonaligned countries, voiced this concern when an official spokesman said yesterday that a repeated threat of use of force and military maneuvers had seriously jeopardized the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Libya as well as regional security and international peace.

On two previous occasions, India had expressed the hope that precipitate action would be avoided and problems would be resolved through dialogue. It is significant that the nonaligned countries were not the only ones to the shocked at the American action. The Dutch foreign minister condemned the air attack, and Australia wanted that the United States should suspend hostilities. France, while condemning terrorism, has disclosed that it had refused permission to United States war planes to use French air space for the air raid on Tripoli. Canada has fully supported the American action and said that it had been consulted by the United States. China had no comment to make. Understandably, the Soviet Union condemned the American action in strong terms. The European Community imposed diplomatic sanctions against Libya and pledged itself to work against terrorism but signaled its opposition to the American air raid.

A broadcast by the Voice of America after the raid today made the logic behind the American action clear. The broadcast said that so long as the Libyans obeyed the orders of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi they must also accept the consequences. The broadcast called the Libyan leader, and I quote, the tragic burden, unquote, of the Libyan people and added that so long as the Libyans permitted Col al-Qadhdhafi to continue with the conflict, they must also share some collective responsibility for his actions. The United States has, thus, made it clear that its prime objective is to remove the Libyan leader. The question, therefore, arises how far it is it justified for an organized government, and that too of the world's most powerful and prosperous democracy, to take recourse to force against another sovereign nation on the ground that that nation has been masterminding terrorist actions.

The evidence against Libya is at best circumstantial, but the involvement of the United States is direct. Should government then take recourse to force against other nations on the plea that it was done to root out terrorism? One had heard this plea from Tel Aviv, but not in such blunt words from Washington.

From the time that he came to power in 1969 after an almost bloodless coup against King Idris, Col al-Qadhdhafi has looked upon himself as a man with a mission. He has been a champion of Arab unity and an ardent supporter of the Palestinian cause. For some time now Col al-Qadhdhafi was getting slowly isolated. His immediate neighbors — Tunisia, Algeria, Egypt, and Morocco — suspected his intentions. Relations with Syria, Saudi Arabia, and many other Arab countries were never very cordial, and even the Palestinians, whose cause he so ardently espoused, did not know how far they could go with him.

The American raid might well have changed that. Whatever their differences with him, Arab nations are bound to rally round him in condemning the American action. Libya has already given the call to other Arab nations to set ablaze American facilities in retaliation for the air raid. While the form that the Arab reaction will take is yet to be seen, there is no doubt that the raid will help the Libyan leader in rally [as heard] round the Arabs. The further course of action that the United States may take can only be a matter of surprise. [as heard] There may not be another raid or other military action for quite some time. On the other hand, if Libya escalates conflict or takes it to other countries, America may decide to carry out more preemptive raids. Both will essentially depend on the world reaction and more particularly, Arab reaction to the American raid. Unfortunately, the slump in oil prices has made oil the weapon, which the Arab nations used to good effect in 1973, virtually useless. Revenues have slumped, development has slowed down, and so has the shopping list for weapons. Libya herself, which earned 22 billion U.S. dollars from oil in 1980, now earns a mere 8 billion. One wonders if President Reagan would have thought of the preemptive strike in 1970's when oil was a potent weapon. One can only guess.

The western Mediterannean is one of the world's sensitive regions. A conflict there may not have the seeds of a world war but can cause a general dislocation in world trade. But whether the conflict escalates or not, the basic question remains: Can there be any justification for the use of force by an organized government on the plea that another government has been sheltering terrorists and is suspected to be behind acts of terrorism?

'Text' of Nonalignment Communique on U.S. Bombing

BK160926 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0844 GMT 16 Apr 86

["Text of Communique Dated 15 April 1986 Issued by Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of Nonaligned Countries" — ISI headline]

[Text] The ministers and heads of delegation of nonaligned countries meeting in emergency session in New Delhi on 15 April 1986 noted with deep shock and profound indignation the armed attacks by the U.S.A. undertaken with support and collaboration by its NATO military ally, the United Kingdom, against the territory of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. They strongly condemned this dastardly, blatant, and unprovoked act of aggression against a fellow nonaligned country which constituted a violation of international law and of the principles of the United Nations Charter and endangered international peace and security. This act of aggression by the United States was all the more condemnable since by virtue of its position as a permanent member of the Security Council it has primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security and to abide by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

The international community has condemned all terrorist activities whether perpetrated by individuals, groups or states. These attacks by the United States were therefore all the more reprehensible.

The ministers and heads of delegation recalled that the heads of state or government of nonaligned countries meeting in New

Delhi in 1983 had noted with concern "that policies of intervention and interference, pressure and threat or use of force continued to be pursued against many nonaligned countries with dangerous consequences for peace and security," and had called upon all states to abide by the principle that threat or use of force will not be used against the territorial integrity or political and economic independence of states.

The ministers and heads of delegation recalled also that the ministerial meeting of the Mediterranean members of the Nonaligned Movement held in Valletta in September 1984 had called on all states in adhere strictly to the principles of non use of threat of force and urged them not to use the armaments forces, bases and military facilities against Mediterranean members of the Nonaligned Movement.

They further recalled that the Coordinating Bureau of the Movement of Nonaligned Countries meeting in New York on 6 February 1986 had cautioned against any precipitate steps by the United States of America as such situations were best resolved through dialogue and not through pressure or use of force. The Coordinating Bureau had met again on 26 March 1986 in New York and expressed grave concern over the provocations and the use of force against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and condemned these acts of aggression which created dangerous escalation of the situation in the central Mediterranean and endangered international peace and security.

The ministers and heads of delegation demanded that the U.S.A. put an immediate halt to its military operations which violate the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, endanger peace and security in the Mediterranean region and pose a grave threat to international peace and security.

They also urged that the Security Council should take steps to ensure that full and prompt compensation be provided to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah for the human and material losses that it has suffered.

The ministers and heads of delegation called on the United Nations Security Council to take urgent action to condemn this act of aggression and to prevent the repetition of such acts. They also urged that the Security Council should take steps to ensure that full and prompt compensation be provided to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

The ministers and heads of delegation affirmed their full support to and solidarity with the Socialist Peple's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in safeguarding and in defending its independence sovereignty and territorial integrity.

They extended their heartfelt sympathies to the authorities and people of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah for the losses that they have suffered.

The ministers and heads of delegation decided that this statement made in emergency session in New Delhi on 15 April 1986 be sent imediately to the president of the United Nation Secuity Concil.

Nonaligned Ministerial Conference Opens

Gandhi Makes Speech

BK161015 Delhi Television Service in English 0410 GTM 16 Apr 86

[Address by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi to inaugural session of Nonaligned Ministerial Conference in New Delhi — live]

[Text] Distinguished heads of delegation, excellencies, ladies and gentlemen: It gives me great pleasure to welcome you to Delhi. We are honored to have you with us. We hope your stay here will be both comfortable and rewarding. As we gather to review recent developments and prepare for the eighth summit of nonaligned countries, one of our fellow members — Libya — has been attacked. In violation of international law, its sovereignty has been transgressed and integrity impunged. We cannot but condemn this. At this moment of crisis Libya has the full support and sympathy of all her colleagues in the Nonaligned Movement. [applause].

Our movement is founded on basic principles of universal validity, peace and peaceful coexistence, national sovereignty, abstention from force, and respect for international order. Adherence to these principles widens the ambit of peace, broadens the prospects for international cooperation, and stregnthens the cohesion of our movement. Change is inevitable in human affairs. New challenges arise. so do new opportunities. The task of statesmen is to channel change for the welfare of humankind. In a world drawn closer by modern communications, our interdependence has increased, our responsibilities heightened, our concerns shared. However, imperfect global order becomes increasingly indispensable. Progress assumes survival. It is for our children that we plan and build. But will they have a tomorrow?

There are 50,000 nuclear warheads already poised to wipe out the world several times over — equivalent to 3 tons of TNT for every man, woman, and child. More destructive power is carried out in a single nuclear submarine than was unleashed through all the Second World War. Life is no longer safe on land, nor water, nor in the air. Now it is threatened even from space. Our destiny is taken further and further out of the reach of human decision making. Already the gap between survival and obliteration has been reduced to a few minutes. One single naval task force of a big power costs more than the GNP of 86 countries. What madness is this that puts a trillion dollars into armaments every year and leaves [word indistinct] for human well-being? These are well-known oft-repeated facts, but they bear a petition because we must remind ourselves again and again of the terrible dangers that confront. Any insensitivity to this, any sense of resignation to this only increases this danger. Nuclear war threatens. Nuclear war means the end of everything as we know it. It is not we — the nonnuclear states — who threaten existence, it is they with their nuclear arsenals who do so. Yet equally our survival is at stake. Are we not then to have a voice in our own survival? [few second break in audio transmission].

We welcome the affirmation of the United States and the Soviet Union that the goal of their negotiations would be to prevent an arms race in space and terminate it on earth, ultimately

eliminating nuclear arms everywhere. It is, however, not enough to recognize that a nuclear war can never be won and must never be fought. These perceptions need to be translated into binding agreements leading to a progressive dismantling of all nuclear weapony. Nuclear escalation must be stanched at the source. That is why more than 30 years ago, Jawaharlal Nehru was the first statesman to appeal for a suspension of nuclear tests pending the conclusion of a comprehensive test ban treaty. The appeal remains unheeded as the world drifts closer to the edge of the abyss. A moratorium on all nuclear weapon tests by all nuclear weapons powers is essential. A halt to nuclear tests is a key element to the six-nation five-continent intiative. We have taken full cognizance of the problems of verification and have offered our good offices to the verification of a moratorium on nuclear tests. We have the technical expertise and geographic spread to do so. We are convinced that the technical problems are surmountable provided there is a requisite political will on the part of the nuclear weapons state. The Soviet Union responded positively by unilaterally suspending its own testing and twice extending that moratorium. The United States made counterproposals aimed at continuing nuclear tests with mutual monitoring of yields.

All of us in the movement, individually and collectively, are striving to secure a better life for our people. Our development is primarily our own responsiblity, but we cannot do this alone. It has to be a common endeavor of humanity — in the interests of all, to the detriment of none.

The international economic situation remains disquieting. Rational debate has been overshadowed in many areas by partisan rhetoric. The impasse in the North-South dialogue can be broken only by flexibility and open-mindedness based on the recognition of the symbiotic relationship between growth in the South and continued prosperity in the North. Deep-rooted problems in the critical and interrelated areas of money, finance, and trade need to be resolved. Piecemeal solutions cannot be the answer to either the developmental crisis facing several developing countries or indeed the prospects of sustained recovery in the industrialized economies. Cooperation is necessary to foster development, and development is in the interest of all nations. The issue is not one of abstract morality or philanthropy; it is an issue that deeply involves the stability of all, whether from the North or from the South.

The crisis in the world economy has affected different developing countries and regions differently. This is the time to strengthen our solidarity, understanding our particular problems and unitedly facing issues that affect us all. Closer and more frequent consultations are needed to coordinate our approaches to multilateral economic negotiations in the face of rapid changes in the international economic environment. In addition, we must devise more effective means of pooling the experience and expertise and resources of nonaligned and other developing countries. Collective self-reliance would not only reduce our vulnerability to outside pressures but also enhance our strength in multilateral negotiations. Besides, it is for us to demonstrate by [words indistinct] that cooperation amongst developing countries is (?feasible for) mutual benefit and complementary to North-South cooperation. We have to get to know each other better. Our experts in different fields [words indistinct]. We must exchange experiences, fill gaps in knowledge, learn to turn to each other. Dignity and freedom constitute the moral basis of our existence, yet in parts of the world human dignity and fundamental rights do not exist. The racist regime in South Africa refuses to relinquish [words indistinct] remains incarcerate. Our hearts go out in sympathy and admiration to this brave lady, Winnie Mandela, who carries on the struggle undaunted. [applause] We are unwavering in our support to the heroic people of South Africa. We reject as (?nefarious) all attempts to slice the integrated territory of South Africa into different segments so as to perpetuate the racist character of the present regime. Pretoria's repeated forays, overt and covert, into the territories of the Frontline States must also be thwarted. We will accept neither division in South Africa, nor destabilization in southern Africa. How long can Pretoria's friends and allies continue to drag their feet? How long will considerations of commercial gain and misperceived strategic advantage prevent them from compelling the South African regime to give freedom and dignity to all its people. Where good sense does not prevail, there can be no alternative to sanctions.

Beyond its frontiers and against the tide of history, South Africa continues its colonial occupation of Namibia. Paralyzed by spurious difficulties and contrived linkages, the Security Council has failed to execute its own will. The UN plan on Namibia remains unimplemented.

In the 3 years since we met at the summit in New Delhi, the menace of terrorism has spread to many more parts of the world. Statesmen have been assassinated; civilian aircraft hijacked or destroyed; innocent men, women, and children butchered in barbric violence. We in India have experienced the trauma of such terrorist actions. The cruel irony is that some nations who have been the victims of insensate terrorism acquiesce in terrorism against others being encouraged or instigated from their soil. This must stop. All countries must join forces to combat this common menace within the framework of internationally accepted norms. We condemn terrorism now as we did then. Equally, we cannot condone state terrorism. No more can a state arrogate to itself the right to violate international law than can a terrorist violate the rule of law. The discipline of the international order must be respected, sovereignty must never be transgressed.

The commencement of the fratricidal war between Iran and Iraq, its continuation, escalation, and violations of international humanitarian law have caused deep distress to all of us in the Nonaligned Movement. Tragically, neither our efforts nor those of others have yet succeeded in bringing about any de-escalation or cessation of hostilities. We reaffirm the fundamental principle of our movement that all differences among member-states should be resolved by peaceful means. The denial of the just demands of the Palestinian people is a great tragedy of our times. Israel persists flagrantly in its repressive occupation of Arab territories and wanton violation of the sovereignty of various Arab countries. We are unflinching in our resolve that the people of Palestine under the leadership of the PLO will secure a state for themselves on their own national territory. [applause].

Central America is the scene of renewed pressures and threats, interference, and intervention directed against the right of states to choose their own forms of social, political, and economic development. There must be a restitution of respect for the norms of international law, for the principles of peaceful coexistence. The Contadora process offers a regional framework for the solutoin of a regional problem.

We in the Nonaligned Movement are assertive of our independence, yet we have endeavored to ensure that our national goals are compatible with a cooperative world order. Our commitment to the United Nations and its ideals is complete. There have been recent disturbing indications of a growing desire among some strong nations to relate their economic and military power to the decision-making structure of international organizations. This goes against the spirit of international democracy that we have assiduously tried to develop through the United Nations system. Divergent ideologies and conflicting interests will exist but they must not override the imperative of a just international order.

In its early years our movement had the benefit of the wisdom and guidance of such farsighted and towering personalities as Nehru, Tito, Sukarno, Nasser, and Nkrumah. They represented the rich diversity of the world but shared a collective vision of a universal order based on equality, independence, and peaceful coexistence. From Belgrade to Colombo through Cairo, Lusaka, Algiers, and from Havana to New Delhi, we have grown in numbers and we have gained strength. No longer are we nations, silent witnesses to the vicissitudes of history. Our peoples are now active participants in shaping it. As our capacity to influence events has grown so have the pressure on us. There are admittedly some differences among ourselves. This is only natural. But greater still are the bonds that unite us. Time and again we have shown our capacity to respond to crises and challenges with resolve in togetherness. We go from here to Harare. Zimbabwe is a beautiful and bountiful country. Its talented and industrious people embody the spirit of resurgence. We thank the people and Government of Zimbabwe for having taken this great responsibility upon themselves. We extend to them our best wishes and our full support as they commence preparations for the eighth summit. Once again I welcome you to India. Thank you. [applause].

Libya's Al-Mansur Addresses Session

BK161247 London BBC World Service in English
1200 GMT 16 Apr 86

[From the "Radio Newsreel" program]

[Text] The Libyan foreign minister has urged nonaligned countries to break off relations with the United States. He was speaking at the opening of a meeting of foreign minsters from nonaligned countries being held in Delhi to prepare for the eighth nonaligned summit being held in Harare later this year. From Delhi here is Mark Tully:

[Begin recording] The Libyan foreign minister, Kamal Hasan al-Mansur, told nonaligned foreign ministers that they should sever political and economic relations with America in order to isolate that country. He also asked members of the United Nations General Assembly to take action against America in the light of the United Nations Charter.

The Libyan foreign minister said America has forfeited its right to be a member of the United Nations or any other civilized world forum after bombing, what he maintained, were civilian targets in his country.

The Libyan foreign minister told heads of the nonaligned delegations that his country would defend itself and warned that the consequences of those defensive actions would be the responsibility of America and those powers who supported it. The Libyan foreign minister said we must teach those powers a lesson.

Opening the meeting, the Indian prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, said Libya's sovereignty had been transgressed and its integrity impugned. He described the attack on Libya as a violation of international law and said Libya had the full support and sympathy of all her colleagues in the Nonaligned Movement. But no where in his speech did the Indian prime minister condemn America by name. [end recording]

Libyan Delegate Urges Sanctions

BK161257 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1230 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] In his opening address to the plenary session [of the Nonaligned Coordinating Bureau Meeting], the external affairs minister, Mr B.R. Bhagat, referred to the efforts of some countries to use financial powers to impair the functioning of the United Nations. He said withholding of contributions would be a unilateral violation of treaty obligations undermining the basis of international order.

Addressing the meeting, the leader of the Libya delegation, Mr Kamal Hasan al-Mansur, described the U.S. action as terrorist acts against humanity and said they must be firmly condemned. He called upon the UN Security Council to impose firm sanctions since the United States has violated the provisions of the Charter.

BANGLADESH

Foreign Office Spokesman on U.S. Actions in Libya

BK151608 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] A Foreign Office spokesman said in Dhaka today Bangladesh views the latest U.S. actions in Libya with great concern and dismay.

Commenting on the latest situation, the spokesman said this development is fraught with a serious danger of escalating the armed conflict in the already trouble-torn region. He said it is absolutely necessary for all to exercise maximum restraint and territorial integrity and sovereignty of Libya as a (?viable) independent nation as enshrined in the UN Charter must be respected.

The spokesman said Bangladesh always firmly advocates renunciation of use of force in settlement of international disputes and calls upon all concerned to strictly adhere to the letter and spirit of the UN Charter.

PAKISTAN

Junejo Expresses 'Concern' at U.S. Action in Libya

BK151535 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo has expressed concern at the U.S. bombing of various parts of the fraternal country Libya. He said in a statement that the government and people of Pakistan fully share the deep grief of the Libyan people over the U.S. action committed without any valid reason. We express our heartfelt sympathy over the loss of life and property suffered by the Libyan people.

The prime minister emphasized that this unlawful activity should be immediately stopped and the situation should not be allowed to further deteriorate, which could threaten peace and security.

The prime minister said the Pakistani Government will fully cooperate with the nonaligned and Islamic states in efforts to maintain supremacy of the law governing relations among states.

Further Reaction to U.S. Action Against Libya

Khamene'i Phones Al-Qadhdhafi

GF160530 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
0436 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] The president of our country, Mr Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, in a telephone call to Libyan leader Colonel al-Qadhdhafi last night reaffirmed the complete support of the Islamic Republic of Iran for the fraternal country of Libya against U.S. air aggressions. In the conversation Mr Khamene'i told Mr al-Qadhdhafi: The events which have occurred in the fraternal country of Libya have revealed the face of U.S. leaders and the madmen who rule the American nation. He added: Today it is necessary for all the nations of the world to understand correctly the meaning of terrorism and realize who the terrorists are. The event also shows the value of the resistance and struggle of the Muslim Libyan nation. There is no doubt that had the Libyan leadership and people shown any inclination tward collusion or a softness against international oppression, such events would not have occurred. This is a great value and progressive regimes and nations of the world today realize this; one should offer prayers of thanksgiving for it.

Mr Khamene'i stressed: We believe that this aggression is the harbinger of the weakening and the collapse that the oppressive regime of the United States and its allies will face in the future. We also believe that this is a great crime and violence committed by Reagan and the U.S. Administration and must be definitely punished. We insist that this barbaric aggression be considered a sin and a great crime; the punishment of the aggressor is the right of the Libyan nation, the Libyan leadership, and all those who share these goals with this nation. This is a just right which the American nation should heed more than anyone. The American nation should see how their leaders are disgracing them in the world public opinion.

The chairman of the Supreme Defense Council announced the complete solidarity of the Islamic Republic of Iran with the Libyan Jamahiriyah and said: We express our sorrow over what has occurred in Libya since last night — the attacks against residential areas and the peaceful cities of the fraternal Libyan country, the martyrdom of a large number of civilians and a great deal of destruction — and offer you our dear brother and strongly condemn such actions. [sentence as heard]

Mr Khamene'i then pointed out that the incident shows the weakness of the American regime and the madness ruling American policies as well as the just position of the Libyan nation. He added: Dear Brother al-Qadhdhafi, we are beside you in this incident and in your resistance against international oppression. Following the remarks by the president of our country, the Libyan leader Mr al-Qadhdhafi offered his great thanks for the revolutionary position of the Islamic Republic of Iran over the barbaric aggression of the United States against Libya. He said: This is exactly the revolutionary position that we expected from you. We are in the same trench; we must oppose imperialism and smash the noses of those who plot against Islam.

Mr al-Qadhdhafi stressed: We trust you and rely on you. We honor your actions in the international circles to help your Libyan brothers who are currently the target of imperialist and superpower aggression. We should maintain our contacts and deal blows against U.S. organizations and their war machinery. We must prove that we are resisting and steadfast. I am most greatful and assure you that the revolutionary struggle will continue.

Khamene'i Phones Al-Asad

GF160612 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
0441 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i held a telephone conversation with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad last night and discussed the latest U.S. aggression against the Libyan people and means of retaliation. During the conversation our president said: The problem that overshadows all others today is the obvious U.S. aggression against the friendly and fraternal country of Libya. We believe that not only all the Arab countries but all the Muslim countries and every member of the Nonaligned Movement should assume a strong and decisive position in this respect.

Stressing that it is urgent and necessary for all progressive countries to assume a strong position in this respect, Mr Khamene'i added: Fortunately your foreign minister announced the decisive Syrian positions while in Tehran. We have announced that we are on the side of Libya and against the United States. He stressed: We believe if the ugliness of this impudent aggression and onslaught fades away and the United States feels that there are no obstacles, the aggression will be repeated.

Mr Khamene'i also stressed the need for the world and Islamic public opinion, including that of the American people, to become clear over this criminal action. He added: We are prepared for any joint action in this respect which Your Excellency may deem necessary.

Mr Hafiz al-Asad then expressed his happiness over the phone call and said: I am pleased that our foreign minister met you in Tehran and explained our points of view to Your Excellency. I wish to tell you that we are in continuous contact with our Libyan brothers and naturally we will be by their side in the face of this American aggression. Noting his contact with Colonel al-Qadhdhafi on Tuesday, he added: I assured Mr al-Qadhdhafi that the position of our brothers in the Islamic Republic of Iran is clear and decisive as always. He added: What occurred in Libya was a barbaric aggression within the framework of U.S. plots. I agree with you that should the United States not feel any resistance, it will continue its aggression against Libya and other places.

Mr Hafiz al-Asad continued: As you are aware, some European countries aid the United States. What is surprising is an attack against civilian targets and innocent people by a superpower. I agree with you that we should assume a strong position and also cooperate with countries that have a proper position in this respect. The Syrian president stressed: We believe that we are not in a weak position and that the United States will not benefit from this. They always want to accuse Libya, Syria, and Iran of terrorism. If anyone is killed in Europe, they call it terrorism but they do not call the murder of nations terrorism. He added: If we

have to name anyone as a terrorist, then it is the United States. Imperialism wants to create obstacles to moves by nations by resorting to every plot. They want to call any struggle for justice terrorism. However, as Your Excellency states, today all are aware of who the real terrorist is.

Mr Khamene'i then expressed his happiness over the clear and decisive position of the Syrian president and said: Such decisiveness and clarity has always been what we have expected. As Your Excellency stated, we believe that the United States is weak today and that such actions are not from a position of power. They show an interruption in the political understanding of U.S. officials. In conclusion, our president stressed readiness to participate in any joint action with the Syrian brothers.

Velayati Urges Nonaligned Stand

GF160629 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] The Iranian and Libyan foreign ministers arrived in New Delhi airport this morning to attend the seventh meeting of the foreign ministers of nonaligned countries, following the tripartite meeting between the foreign ministers of Syria, Libya, and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Foreign Minister Velayati made a statement to reporters and to the correspondents of Iranian media in India. He said: We hope that the meeting of the foreign ministers in the Nonaligned Movement will adopt a firm and frank stand vis-a-vis the current issues of the Third World countries, foremost of which is the issue of the U.S. aggression against friendly and fraternal Libya. Measures must be taken that are bound to condemn the United States by world public opinion. The other issue on which the nonaligned conference must adopt a firm and frank stand is the issue of the war imposed by the Iraqi regime against the Islamic of Republic of Iran, in view of the fact that the Nonaligned Movement thus far has not adopted a firm and serious stand on this issue. We want the Nonaligned Movement to announce who is the aggressor and to denounce him. We also desire this movement to adopt a correct stand regarding the issues of violation of international rights.

Chief Justice 'Regrets' Gulf Silence

LD152007 Tehran IRNA in English 1830 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Tehran, April 15 IRNA — Chief Justice Ayatollah Abdolkarim Musavi-Ardabili Tuesday expressed deep regret over the savage U.S. aggression against Libya and said, "what makes our Muslim people's grief unbearable is the silence of the Persian Gulf countries vis-a-vis the aggression."

The chief justice said that if the U.S. statesmen were honest with their claims that Washington had already informed heads of reactionary states in the region of the attack and that it had told them not to interfere, the U.S. plot could be said to have been hatched in collaboration with global arrogance and the regional reaction.

Ardabili also denounced the reactionary governments for their silence vis-a-vis the U.S. aggression against Libya and described it an acceptance of their own indignity and disgrace.

Commentary on Muslim Reply

GF152051 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] The United States is today in a state of war with Islam and the Islamic countries. The United States is openly attacking an Islamic country, which is an attack on all Islamic countries. The Islamic nation and its governments no longer have an excuse to not reply. Those words are part of the statements made by Prime Minister Musavi, while commenting on the blatant new U.S. aggression against Libya.

In this comment lies the summation of the solid Islamic stance that the Islamic Republic adopts toward any aggression designed against any of the Islamic countries, since they all represent one body and entity; each member of the body should come forward to the defense of another if subjected to aggression. This is a noble and firm principle which the Islamic Republic has always practiced and continues to practice as much as possible. The Islamic Republic's stands concerning the Zionist enemy, whether resulting from the enemy's existence on the Islamic land or in Palestine or its invasion of Lebanon, and concerning the agressions against Afghanistan, the Muslims of the Philippines, and others, are clear proof of what we say.

When the Islamic Republic states that the United States is the greatest Satan of our era and regards it as the number one enemy of Muslims, the definition expresses the depth of the Islamic Republic's awareness of the nature of imperative factors concerning this power. The arrogant power receives its strength by robbing the wealth of the oppressed peoples, particularly Muslim peoples. This power has been based on tyranny, aggression, suppression, terrorism, and deception and knows no other means in dealing with people, but to subjugate them to its ambitions and resume its methods.

The arrogance and snobbery of this power has continued to grow and is full of the spirit of aggression and violations. It is not able to understand the safe and logical view. The recent aggression is the proof that reveals the nature of this arrogant power. The only way to deal with a power like this is to use the language of principled confrontation, which does not know despair and is not terrorized by all of the phenomenons of might of this arrogant power.

If the hesitant ones justify to themselves that they can only be subjugated by this mighty power, their previous experiences have proved that such subjugation has caused nothing but more distress and tyranny to them and to their peoples, while the United States has become more tyrannical and ugly.

Out of this deep understanding of their arrogant nature, the Islamic revolution, from the beginning, presented the logic of principled confrontation as the only means to deal with the

United States and other such arrogance. It affirmed that despite arrogance and haughtiness, they are weak and insignificant.

Events have proved the truth and soundness of this logic. The U.S. defeat by the firebrand of Iran and its fronts, in Lebanon and in its south [not further identified] and in other battles, were part of the victories achieved by the oppressed.

The facts of the Islamic awakening prove that the Muslims have realized the soundness of the logic of confrontation presented by the Islamic Republic and that it is the only means to guarantee their salvation. This is an existing fact that warns the United States against the consequences of a reply to its aggression, a reply which the Muslims will direct against the U.S. interests in any place where there are people who say: There is no God but one God, and Muhammad is His prophet.

Further on Tripartite Meeting of Foreign Ministers

Al-Mansur, Al-Shar' Meet Khamene'i

GF151841 Tehran Television Service in Persian
1700 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] According to our correspondent, Mr Kamil Hasan al-Mansur, secretary of the Libyan General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison, today met separately with Mr Khamene'i and announced the Libyan people's readiness to stand firm against U.S. aggressions.

The president condemned the aggressive attacks of the United States and said: The Arab, Muslim, and nonaligned governments must approach this issue seriously and must take a firm stand against the U.S. Government. If the United States is not punished because of this aggression, without a doubt these criminal actions will be repeated.

Mr Khamene'i stressed: The U.S. attacks against Libya are in reality attacks against the Islamic Republic of Iran. He said: The people of Iran are alongside their Libyan brothers, under any circumstances, and these kinds of attacks have more than just a slight effect on the morale of the people, it makes them more determined.

According to this same report, Syrian Foreign Minister Mr Faruq al-Shar' also had a separate meeting with the President Mr Khamene'i.

During this meeting, Mr Khamene'i stressed the need to confront the U.S. aggressions and provocations in the region. He said: During the next meeting of the nonaligned ministers, the progressive countries must advise the Muslim and Arab countries to resist U.S. attacks.

The Syrian foreign minister thanked the Islamic Republic of Iran for its taking a position concerning threats by U.S. imperialism. He said: The U.S. Government is afraid of the Iranian Islamic revolution because it knows that this revolution, with its allies, can stand firm against the United States.

Velayati Comments

GF151928 Tehran Television Service in Persian
1700 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Interview with Foreign Minister Velayati on tripartite meeting with Libyan and Syrian foreign ministers in Tehran by unidentified correspondent; on 15 March; place not given — recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] Mr Velayati, the fourth meeting of Iranian, Libyan, and Syrian foreign ministers was held in Tehran yesterday and today. While detailing the results of this conference, which coincided with the U.S. military attacks against the brother country Libya, would you please give more details, as the foreign minister, concerning the fact that our country's position was already announced by other officials today.

[Velayati] In the name of God, the merciful and compassionate. As Mr Faruq al-Shar' said, the fourth tripartite meeting between Iran, Syria, and Libya has ended and we agreed on a joint communique which will be issued in the next few hours, God willing. We outlined our position on the issues dealing with the recent U.S. attacks against the friendly and brotherly Government of Libya in this communique, in detail. We, Syria, and Libya in our struggle against the savage U.S. attacks, are alongside the government and people, with everything we have and with all of our facilities. We support their just defense of their homeland. This communique also discusses the other issues that deal with progressive Muslim countries.

Concerning the Palestinian issue and the Iran-Iraq war, the progressive and constant position of the three countries have also been mentioned in the communique. The support of Iran and Syria for Libya, the support of Libya and Iran for Syria in the issue of Palestine, and the just struggle of the Iranian warriors in their fight against the bloody ruling regime of Iraq, have all been mentioned. During the next few hours, we shall travel to New Delhi to take part in the meeting of the nonaligned foreign ministers.

The strong advice of Iran, Libya, and Syria to the nonaligned summit is that they should adopt a firm stance against the United States and its aggression against the Libyan Government and people, and with regard to other issues involving the Third World. This includes the Iran-Iraq war.

Unfortunately, so far the Nonaligned Movement has taken no firm and just stance concerning this war. We are hoping that during this summit their position will be a better and more correct than in the past. If such international bodies do not move in the direction of justice, without a doubt they will have no future. They can have an effect on the future fate of the world only if they have a serious and just attitude when dealing with realities of the world today and the events that are taking place.

Communique Condemns U.S. Attack

LD152038 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1630 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Dear listeners, we apologize for the difficulty that arose when broadcasting the report on the joint communique of the

three states of Syria, Libya, and the Islamic Republic of Iran. The report is now corrected as follows:

At the end of the tripartite session of the foreign ministers of Libya, Syria, and the Islamic Republic of Iran in Tehran, a joint communique was issued tonight:

In his exalted name:

The delegations of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Syrian Arab Republic, and Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, led by Brother Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran; Faruq al-Shar', minister of foreign affairs of the Syrian Arab Republic; and Brother Kamil Hasan al-Mansur, secretary of foreign liaison of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, met on 25 and 26 Farvardin 1365 [14 and 15 April 1986] in Tehran.

The session was held within the framework of joint meetings and as a continuation of previous sessions and towards strengthening joint struggles against imperialism, Zionism, and reaction and towards strengthening friendly relations and cooperation between the three countries. It studied joint problems, headed by the expansion of the onslaught by imperialism and Zionism against the region, particularly the recent U.S. military acts of aggression and the latest aggression against the fraternal Libyan nation.

The three delegations studied the ways of confronting Zionist and other acts of aggression against the Arab nation; developments in the Iraqi war against Iran; and ways to coordinate efforts on present international problems, due to be raised during the session of the bureau coordinating the Nonaligned Movement in New Delhi.

The three countries condemned the criminal aggression perpetrated by the U.S. ruling quarters against Libya and considered U.S. presence in the Mediterranean as tantamount to aggression and a threat to all countries in the Mediterranean region. They deemed such action, which violates all international and moral laws, as a threat and disruption of peace and security in the region. They placed the responsibility for all the current tension and the consequences of such action at the door of the criminal U.S. regime.

The three countries declared their revulsion at the unison between certain Islamic and Arab countries and the bosses of the White House; a prominent example of this was the recent trip undertaken by U.S. officials to the region and their contemptuous remarks about the Muslim and Arab nations of the region.

The three delegations also deemed the U.S. criminal aggression against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah as aggression against themselves, the Arab and Islamic worlds, and the peace-loving nations. In a lawful sense they consider themselves entitled to use all measures with their utmost power and capabilities in order to face and confront these acts of aggression.

The three countries proclaimed their readiness to use all their capabilities and power in order to confront and respond to U.S. acts of aggression. They called on the Arab and Islamic countries and the peace-loving countries to utilize all their capabilities and power to attain this aim, to break off political and economic relations with the United States, and to refrain from giving any support whatsoever to political, economic, and miliary organizations and institutions.

The three countries also deemed any assistance, concerted action, or granting of facilities for aggression or support of aggression the same as participating in that aggression and condemned the perpetrators of such actions. The three countries condemned and denounced U.S. actions in committing blatant aggression against a country that is a member of the United Nations and proclaimed that such U.S. action deprived the United States of the competenace to be a member of the Security Council or other international organizations. They called for the most stringent punishments to be meted out against that country in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

The delegations raised the developments of the Iran-Iraq war and once again condemned the Iraqi regime for initiating this iniquitous war against Iran's Islamic revolution, which supports the Arab nation in its struggles against imperialism and Zionism.

The delegates also strongly condemned the attacks against civilian population centers, oil tankers, the use of chemical weapons, and the effort to extend the war wholly carried out by Baghdad's fasicst regime.

The delegations expressed their firm belief that the aggressive war initiated by the Iraqi fascist regime against Iran's Islamic revolution was aimed at destroying the liberating role of this revolution in the region; this would restrict the role of the Iranian Islamic revolution in backing the fundamental and prime problem of Arabs and Muslims and would also curtail the role of the Iraqi nation in waging the struggle against the Zionist regime.

The delegations reaffirmed their support for the struggle of the Iraqi nation against the facist and blood-sucking regime of Saddam Husayn. The Syrian and Libyan delegations praised Iran's repeated announcement that it has no designs on Iraqi soil and wants good-neighborly relations and Islamic fraternity with the Iraqi nation and other Arab countries. They welcomed the efforts of this revolution to uproot all the elements causing crises and the source of aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran, the one that is causing this is only the facist regime of Iraq.

The Syrian and Libyan delegations expressed their amazement at the economic and social achievements of the Islamic Republic of Iran under the brave and (?proud) leadership of His Holiness Grand Ayatollah Imam Khomeyni. The two delegations also expressed their immense gratitude for the brave positions of the nation and Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran in opposing the imperialist and Zionist forces in the region. They stressed the importance of cooperation between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Arab countries on the basis of mutual respect and respect for each other's national sovereignty in order to strengthen common positions against imperialism and Zionism. They announced that the goals of the Zionist plans [words indistinct] stressed their complete support for the Syrian Arab Republic in its stance against the Zionist enemy and for the country's effort to use all its capabilities to liberate the occupied

Arab lands and maintain the national rights of the people of Palestine. They condemned the threats and repeated massing of Israeli forces, which aim to pave the way for Israeli aggression against Syria, and noted their full support, with all their capabilities, for the Syrian nation to oppose aggression.

The delegations condemned international terrorism and stressed the necessity to differentiate between terrorist activities and the just struggle of the national liberation movements in the world. They noted the series of terrorist operations by the Zionists and the United States such as the murder of innocent people and the hijacking of civilian planes. The next tripartite session will be held in Damascus sometime this August.

Al-Mansur, Al-Shar' Meet Speaker

GF151857 Tehran Television Service in Persian
1700 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] The foreign ministers of Libya and Syria, accompanied by Mr Velayati, met with Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Majlis, today.

First during this meeting Syrian Foreign Minister Mr Faruq al-Shar' stressed the solidarity among Libya, Iran, and Syria and said: Imperialist forces are afraid of the tripartite meeting between Iran, Syria, and Libya. This is why Western propaganda, specially American propaganda is concentrated on the issue.

Mr Kamil Hasan al-Mansur, secretary of the Libyan General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison, while stressing Libya's resistance against the aggressive United States, said: As much as the world's eyes are focused on Tripoli, they are focused on Tehran and the tripartite meeting between the three countries and on the meeting of the nonaligned countries to be held in India.

We believe that the U.S. aggressions must be answered with an appropriate action, otherwise these aggressions will not stop.

Then Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani gave a speech. He said: Our area is going through a sensitive and historic period. We must prove that this type of action will not have the slightest effect on our path and our movements. Fortunately, all three countries have proved such instances with their past actions. We do not consider this U.S. move a sign of strength, rather it clearly shows U.S. weaknesses. Experience shows that aerial bombardments, if faced with the people's resistance, do not have the slightest effect.

Whether the American jets destroy some areas or not, they cannot destroy the will of a people. The Majlis speaker added: If the United States does not receive a blow in retaliation for this aggression, it will become bolder. The United States is really vulnerable. Our analysis is that they live in glass palaces and this stone-throwing competition will not result in anything for them except damage and defeat. Surely, we are alongside Libya, and we believe that the United States will not achieve any results, neither in Libya nor in Syria.

Libya's Al-Mansur on Retaliation

LD151750 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1630 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Libyan Foreign Minister Kamil Hasan Mansur [title as heard], who was in Tehran to take part in the tripartite meeting of the Iranian, Libyan, and Syrian foreign ministers, held a press and radio-television conference before leaving Tehran for New Delhi with our country's foreign minister to attend the nonaligned conference. During the press and radio-television conference, the Libyan foreign minister said: I believe that this visit was successful. We reached some decisions on relations between nations and on international issues, which are reflected in a joint communique of the three countries.

On the U.S. aggression against Libya, he said: We believe that this aggression was not, in fact, against the Libyan nation alone. Rather, it can be considered as an act of criminal aggression against Third World nations. In our opinion, the United States has been planning this aggression for a long time. But the world's nations could not believe that the United States could have reached such a state of barbarism as to launch such an assault against a small nation. It is obvious that we shall not remain calm in the face of U.S. aggression and we are not going to surrender, nor shall we change our stance on the struggle against the United States. We will stand against the United States even if we are to be totally destroyed.

Continuing his press conference, the Libyan foreign minister said: We warn the world that it should not allow the U.S. gang to destroy the gains of global civilization. The United States attacked non-military areas and schools with the approval of the Western powers. Iran, Syria, and Libya are aware of their responsibilities in the world and we are going to answer assault with assault and we shall force the enemy to retreat.

He added: In fact, the assault against the Libyan Jamahiriyah is a link in the chain of aggression of U.S. imperialism against progressive and militant countries. We believe that these assaults are not directed against the Libyan nation alone: It is considered as an assault against all nations of the world. This assault had such precursors as the U.S. attacks on Nicaragua, Grenada, and other countries. The Libyan example is only one instance of such aggressive policies and this assault was in fact, directed against the entire Arab and Islamic nation and the peace-loving countries of the world. It is, therefore, necessary to stand against it.

While stressing that we shall employ all our means and possibilities against this aggression, he said: When we say all means and possibilities, we have military means in mind as well. If it is proved that a country has cooperated with the United States in this aggression, our stance against that country will be the same as our stance against the United States.

Al-Shar' Comments, Leaves

LD152339 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1630 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Mr Faruq al-Shar', Syrian minister of foreign affairs, who had come to Tehran to participate in the fourth tripartite session,

comprising the Islamic Republic of Iran, Syria, and Libya, left Tehran for New Delhi this afternoon to take part in the foreign ministers conference of the nonaligned countries. He was seen off by Mr Velayati, our country's minister of foreign affairs, and a number of officials from the Iranian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Prior to his departure from Tehran, Faruq al-Shar' spoke to newsmen. He considered his visit useful and fruitful, and said that during the visit, apart from participating in the tripartite session, various meetings were held with officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran and both sides shared identical views regarding the U.S. aggression against Libya. He added that Iran, Syria, and Libya are facing U.S. and Zionist onslaughts, and noted that these talks emphasized confronting the U.S. aggression against Libya, an aggression which demonstrated the U.S. terrorist and antipopular policies. The negotiating parties, he said, sharply condemned this action by the United States.

The Syrian foreign minister also said that the tripartite session condemned aggression and issued a joint communique calling on the Arab and Islamic countries and the members of the Nonaligned Movement to make the necessary decisions to prevent such acts of aggression. He affirmed that during the conference of the foreign ministers of the nonaligned countries, Syria would make every effort for the adoption of joint action against the U.S. aggression.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq

Communique No 2,441

LD152142 Tehran IRNA in English 1658 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Tehran, April 15, IRNA — Over 100 Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded and 30 gun emplacements, three vehicles and one munitions dump of theirs were destroyed in artillery exchanges in the western fronts Monday, according to a military communique here Tuesday.

The Communique Number 2441 of the Joint Staff Command of the Armed Forces says that exchange of artillery fire between Iranian Muslim combatants and Iraqi forces continued in the southern fronts raging somewhat more heavily in Sharhani, Majnun Islands and Al-Faw. The Iraqi troops sustained substantial casualties and losses in each front.

Heavy fighting broke out between Islamic forces and Iraqi troops in Zobeydah which continued at the time the communique was released.

The communique says that engineering operations of Iraqi forces in the southern fronts especially in Yebis, Chazzabeh and Nahr-Anbar were nearly all checked by Iranian forces.

In Sumar, western fronts, the communique says, artillery duels and combat at close quarters continued between Islamic forces of Iran and Iraqi soldiers which continued at the time the military communique was released Tuesday.

According to the communique heavy artillery fire of Iranian troops forced Iraqi forces to flee after a one and a half hour clash in Qasr-e Shirin on Monday inflicting heavy casualties and damage on them.

In a successful infiltrative attack on Iraqi positions in Maymak Monday, Iranian Muslim combatants destroyed a large number of their bunkers killing several enemy soldiers, reports the Joint Staff.

Two Iraqi trucks were reported destroyed in the northwestern front Monday, according to the military communique.

Mojahedin Repulse Iraqi Forces

LD152223 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] According to a report of the Khatem ol-Anbiya' headquarters, the combatants of Islam, comprising the Iraqi Muslim Mojahedin, last night succeeded in fully repulsing a desperate move by the enemy on the Iraqi Umm al-Ni'aj lake, in the Hur al-Hawizah operational sector. On the basis of this report, the Iraqi Muslim Mojehedin, during the clash, inflicted heavy casualties on the Ba'thist mercenaries, who intended to launch operations from several directions in this region and were backed by the fire from several helicopter gunships, and forced them to flee. During this clash, more than 50 troops of the defeated Iraqi Armed Forces were killed and the fire from the Mojahedin of the Iraqi Islamic revolution hit an amphibian personnel carrier with a 106-mm gun, and a large boat of the Iraqi Ba'thist-Zionist forces and sank them in the Umm al-Ni'aj Lake with all their crews.